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The table of THE WERKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN commenced on Thursday, January 6, 1862. It is a hand-some double sheet of eight pages and ATy-six columns. Recutains the news from all parts of the world, and is Recontains the news from all parts of the world, and is specially interesting as containing the proceedings of the Executive, Inguistative, and Judicial branches of the Government, including the appointments, promotions, sarignments, and dumissate in all departments of Government service. It contains a full report dynamy and any movements and orders. It includes as a special batter the political, personal, and social news and society goars of the Nation's English.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1, 1882.

Population of the National Capital .... 180,000

Amusements To-Night. ABNER'S GARDEN-Concert. THEATRE COMPQUE-Variety. DRIVER'S GARDEN-Entertainment.

Corres of to-day's double-sheet, ready for mailing, can be obtained at the business office counter.

SWINWING SCHOOL-N. Y. ave., bet, 13th and 14th at-

THE Republican State Central Comto lynch the chairman of the committee, by way of a warning?

and credits him with wisdom and prudence, and with promoting harmony in

A Virginia kurnel has crushed General Mahone in a written rejoinder to a letter written by the latter in response to an that President Arthur has been application for "spoils" in one of the Departments. The Post gives an account all sections of the party, come words of of the awful inkshed. The vacancy in strong approval of the President. If he the United States Senate (if any) created has erred at all it has not been in favor filled by the latter.

IT IS AN entirely gratuitous assumption in the Washington Post of yesterday that Mr. Arthur looks expectantly forward to a renomination in 1884," although that journal says it is "well known." It is well known by all who in any degree share the confidence of the President that from the implacables and the incorthe National Convention of 1884 is not the subject of his thoughts. His chief interest in political affairs centers upon the impending contest between the two great parties for the control of the next lowing substantial reasons why many House of Representatives. To see that Democrats in that State refuse any longer body as well as the Senate (the political to act with their party: complexion of which is already assured publican party, would be a vote of confidence in the Administration which would

being a victor or the Republican cause, , ould greatly enjoy in common . every other member of the party.

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, and Mr. Hewitt, of New York, are distinguished American patriots. They have a pair of wooden hobby-horses which they are very fond of riding. These horses are called "Navy Department' and "Investigation," sired by Meanness, the House on Thursday. They made a grand charge on Representative Robeson, and fired away at him with the old worm-caten and exploded campaign calumnies of ten years ago from which Democratic committeemen had fully exonerated him after thorough investigation. held by Democratic officials and by them The ridiculous spectacle of these two rampant Bourbons discharging their harmless old weapon at ex-Secretary Robeson | board threw out the entire vote in violawas like that presented on the stage in tion of law as clearly interpreted by a comic opera when fierce-whiskered pirates peramubulate melodramatically, two members were convicted a short keeping step to the pizzicato of a violin, carrying rusty old horse-pistols which no amount of powder and skill could discharge, and more commanding with their years than with their weapons. Mr. Robeson illustrated the flatulency of suggested that the Democratic party had voted \$73,000,000 during the past five years, without putting a single gun affoat, or launching a single ship, except one finished before he went out of the Navy Department. The completion of the iron-clads appears to horrify the Demo- that he was hired to do it. cratic quacks, who do not want to lose their patients by curing them. How can the Democratic stumpers bewail the lack | In 1880 this precinct returned 58 Repubof a Navy if Hewitt and Whitthorne sit quietly by and see the construction of one earnestly commenced. Republicans have not the same interest in devising "how not to do it." Those who desire to win the applause of Bourbon newspapers by reiterating stale and exploded slanders of the administration of the Navy Department ten years ago will do so, "for 'tis their nature to;" but those who have the good of their country at heart will see to it that it is not left naked to its enemies, in order to please unpatriotic and implacable partisans. We have a Secretary of the Navy who on a recent public occasion gave a clear and strong presentation of the wisdom of progressing with the ironclads now partially constructed. Not to go on with them seems to us a wanton abandonment of government property, and a criminal neglect of the national defense. tion for the destruction of growing crops | the present session. In this wholesome propriation. The Navy Department will back into the channels of active business

The Past Year. This is the last day of the year which egan with the day of the assassination of President Garfield. Yesterday the crime was expiated by the execution of the unfortunate man who committed it. It has been a wild, unwholesome year. The eighty days intervening between the crime and its sad result strained the nerves of the people to the highest pitch. The universal sympathy for the suffering victim became so intense as to create a morbid and unnatural condition of the public mind. This genuine touch of nature, which should have made the whole world kin, was sought to be used by a few heartless and unscrupulous characters for the purpose of personal gain to themselves The effort was actually made to create a faction based upon the monstrous pretense that only a portion of the people had feelings of humanity, while the rest were anxious to come into the political estate of the dying man. These enemies of the country's peace, reckless of all but their own supposed advantage, did not wait for President Garfield's eyes to close in death before they vociferated their demands upon the saddened and distressed Vice-President, who sat in his home in New York, more anxious than any man in the world that the President should recover, and yet subjected by these shameless creatures to the basest imputations. The clamor for place, and for protection in place, came to him from the so-called "Garfield Republicans" at

that time with all the ferocity that had characterized them during the few weeks when General Garfield was himself battling with the hordes of place-hunters at the White House. If these birds of prey could thus circle around the dying bed of the man they pretended to so worship, their voracity became even greater when his death placed them at the disposal of his constitutional successor. Several of the great dailies lent themselves to these cormorants, and the country was asked to believe that in proportion as they screamed for spoils so were they to be trusted as true mourners and pure reformers. Never before was such a masquerade. We hope it is nearly over. The mob spirit, aroused by clouds of misrepresentations and by rivers of calumny, mittee of Alabama is raising funds for has subsided. The country is getpolitical purposes. This offends the ting into a more healthful mood. Bourbons grievously. How would it do Common sense is resuming its sway. In times of high excitement it is wise to apply soothing treatment, and to allay irritation by all practicable methods. Kansas, the cradle of the Republican But after the mob has dispersed, the party, speaking through the Republican rogues and pickpockets who got it to-State convention, indorses the President, gether that they might ply their calling should be punished. The mob which shouted what it was told to shout by the incendiary papers hostile to General Arthur a year ago has dwindled to an

insignificant crowd. They see that have been deceived, and standered. From all quarters, and from by the destructive kurnel can now be of those to whom his heart warmed the most. He has sought to be absolutely impartial, and in doing so may have done too much for those who persist in being unfriendly to him. Be this as it may, he has tranquillized the country and the party so far as any work of his could do it, and henceforward it may be accepted as a fact that no harm can come to him

> rigibles who are now traducing him. Some Facts and Figures. A North Carolina friend gives the fol-

continued under the control of the Re-The Republican majority in Halifax ballot and a fair count, has ranged from of course be most gratifying to the Presi- Democrats polled, a larger honat vote 1,700 to 2,200. But in 1876, when the dent as a servant of the people, besides than at any time before or since, the Republican majority was 1,538, including returns from one precinct thrown out on account of change in place of holding

> In 1878 the returns as counted gave the Republicans 938 majority—this with four precincts thrown out. At this election Kitchen, Democrat, was returned from the district by greater frauds in other counties.

In 1880 the returns as counted gave Kitchen, Democrat, 714 majority, or dam, Stupidity. They had them out in really a much lighter Democratic vote than in 1876.

How was this done? At Halifax precinct the entire vote, with a Republican majority of 503, was thrown out, not for fraud, but for informality in counting. The election was certified as correct to the board of county canvassers, yet notwithstanding this, the Democratic supreme court. For this act time ago in the United States circuit court

at Raleigh. Enfield precinct, which in 1876 polled 585 Republican and 323 Democratic votes, in 1880 returned 71 Republican and 688 Democratic votes. This was their tirade completely when he mildly done by changing the boxes, and parties are now under indictment for it.

At Butterwood precinct, where the Republican majority is about 200, the registration books were stolen and no election held. This was done by a wellknown scoundrel, who makes no secret

At Caledonia precinct in 1876 the vote was 418 Republican and 214 Democratic. lican and 273 Democratic. Boxes were changed here. The guilty parties were indicted at the last term of court.

At Brinkleyville precinct all of 200 Republicans were kept from voting by chalenging and tardiness in receiving votes. The above are the principal frauds by which an honest Republican majority of at least 1,600 was turned into a Demo-

eratic majority of 714, The election machinery in every county in the State is in the hands of the Democrats. It is true, the law requires that two of the officials shall be of the opposite political party; but, as a rule, gnorant persons are selected. In many istances they were not able to read the

ballots they had to handle. And of such is the Kingdom of Bourbonism.

THOUSANDS of workingmen will find remunerative employment on the public We would as soon give heed to a sugges- buildings ordered by Congress during as to the opposition of Hewitt, Whit- and invigorating manner a portion of the thorne & Co. to the proposed naval ap- taxes paid by the people will find its way never have a Head to disburse the appro- And there isn't a demagogue on the conprintion more deserving the confidence | tinent who is capable of making this class of the country than is Secretary Chandler | of appropriations unpopular.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHEN the Turk is bounced from Europe there may be hope of peace in that quarter.

THE Democrats have so long had a monopoly of brass that they envy a Re-publican the possession of a bronze medal.

IT WILL be next to impossible to shut Frank James off from a splendid political career in Missouri if the governor can arrange to guarantee him immunity from

THERE is not apparent in the political firmament a single indication that the Republican party intends to permit the opposition to elect a majority of the next House.

Воти of those great Democratic demonstrations on the 28th were imposing. The one at which Patison was put up was quite as much of a success as the one at which Walling was knocked down. Every day adds to the demoralization

Every day adds to the demoralization of the Democracy on the fariff question. They find agreement impossible, nor can they agree to disagree. They will be compelled to put into their platform in 1884 just about such a plank as wrecked the whole concern in 1880. THE defeat of the Democrats in the last Presidential canvass, as explained by the central organ, was due to the fact that the

candidate was too good for the party. Some of the Democratic Congressional nominations of this year show a bold plunge in the opposite direction. THE Washington navy-yard is well supplied with all the costly appliances for the construction of steam boilers and

marine engines. In this respect it is superior to any other of our navy-yards, It would be the reverse of wisdom or economy to close out this great department of its business. Is this a land of liberty, is this the home of the free and the refuge of the oppressed in every other land where a State legislature can make it criminal for a patriot to keep the front door of his saloon open on the day set apart for rest? Has the bird of freedom become a sick

ONE looks in vain through all of Mr. Bayard's eloquent speeches, delivered on a great variety of occasions, for a single reference to that peculiar institution which distinguishes his State from all the rest. We infer, therefore, that the Senator is not particularly proud of the whipping-post.

Harvard and Yale have shown this year even more than their wonted dis-inclination to bestow their honors for unworthy reasons. But there are rural "universities" that can be induced to augment their resources by gratifying the ambition of demagogues and other frauds

with "honorary degrees." What a cowardly wretch was the mur-derer Koughnet, who was hanged at Kingston, Canada, on the 28th of June. The day before his exit "he made a furher confession, blaming his wife for his roubles and impeaching her fidelity. The rope is never more properly employed than in extinguishing a murderer who can't consent to go hence until he has tried to blast the life of his wife.

GOOD ADVICE

To a Young Man from the Editor of the

"Hawkeye." My son, when you hear a man growling and scolding because Moody gets \$200 a week for preaching Christianity you will perceive that he never worries because Ingersoll gets \$200 a night for preaching atheism. You will observe that the man who is unuterably shocked because Francis Murphy is paid \$150 a week for temperance work coms to think it is all right when the barkesper takes in twice so much money in a single day. The laborer is worthy of his hire, my boy, and he is just as worthy of it in the pulpit as he is upon is just as worthy of it in the pulpit as he is upon the sump. Is the man who is honesdy trying to save your immortal soul worth less than the man who is only trying his level best to go to Congress? Isn't Moody doing as good work as Ingersol? Isn't John B. Gough as much the friend of humanity and society as the bartender? Do you want to get all the good in the world for nothing, so that you may be able to pay

A HIGH PRICE FOR THE BAD?

A Hight Price For the BAD:

Remember, my boy the good things in the world are always the cheapest. Spring water costs less little corn whisky; a box of cigars will buy two or three Biblies; a gallon of old brandy costs more than a barcel of flour; a "full hand" at poker

Dell'corn whisky; a bex of cigars will buy two or three libbies; a gailon of old brandy costs more than a barrel of flour; a "full hand" at poker often costs a man more in twenty minutes than his church subscription amounts to in three years; a State election costs more than a revival of religion; you can sleep in church every Sunday morning for nothing, if you're mean enough to dead-beat your 'odging in that way, but a map in a Fullman car costs you \$2 every time; fifty cents for the circus and a penny for the little ones to put into the missionary box:

ONE DOLLAR FOR THE THEATER

and a pair of old trousers, frayed at the ends, baggy as to the knees, and utterly bursted as to the dome, for the Michigan sufferers, the dancing lady who tries to wear the skirt of her dress under her arms and the waist around her knees and kicks her slipper clear over the orchestra chairs every night gets \$500 a year; the horse race scoops in \$2,000 the first day and the church fair lasts a week, works twenty-five or thirty of the best women in America nearly to death, and comes out \$40 in debt—why, my boy, if you ever find yourself sneering or scoffing because once in a while you hear of a breacher getting a living, or even a luxurious salary, or a temperance worker making money, go out in the dark and feel ashamed of yourself, and if you don't feel above kicking a mean man, kiek yourself. Precious little does religion and charity cost the old world, my boy, and when the mency it does get is flung into its face, like a bone to a dog, the donor is not benefited by the gift, and the roceiver is not, and certainly aboud not be grateful. It is insulted.

Cuteness of the Strikers,

Cuteness of the Strikers.

It is a noticeable peculiarity of the working men's atrikes this senson, at least as regards this city, that they have taken place one at a time, and not en masse, as formerly. This shows that the leaders have learned monething from experience. When but one trade is "out" its unemployed members can be easily supported by all the other until the strike is a success, when some other trade will go "out," and, in like manner, receive until the strike is a success, whon some other trade will go "out," and, in like manner, receive the benefit of general contributions from their brethren who shrewdly keep at work waiting their turn. Formerly all the trades would strike in unison, and, as the funds necessary for the maintenance of so many unemployed persons would soon give out, the movement almost invariably resulted in failure. These improved testics do not escape the attention of employers, who, accordingly, admit that, while the sirikers are more orderly than they were ever known to be before, they are also so managing things as to make it exceedingly difficult to deal with.—New Fork Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

Beecher Left Alone, Years ago, when the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was pastor of a little church in Indianapolis, he was disturbed one Sundsy evening in the midst of a long prayer by a sudden commotion in the cona long prayer by a sudden commotion in the congregation, followed by an almost preternatural stillness. Of course his eyes were closed, but the silence soon seemed, so sepulchral in its intensity that he could endure it no longer, so he opened them. Not a living being beside hinself was in the church. An alarm of fire had sounded down the street, an engine had come trundling by, and every man, woman, and child had rushed out to "run with the machine."

A Good One from Beecher. When the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was pre-paring his famous "Lectures to Young Men." he held a long interview with one of the most notorious gamblers in the country, and then used the in-formation about gambling and gambling dens obtormalou about gambling and gambling dens ob-lating from him in his wonderfully realistic dis-course on that subject. After the delivery of the lecture a "too previous" young man tried to turn the laugh on Mr. Reacher by saking him how he could describe a gambling-hell so accurately if he never had been in one. "If you never have heen in one yourself," replied Mr. Beecher, "how do you know my description is accurate "—Peoria Transcript.

A lady who called on the editor of the Deaf and Dumb Magazine a short time ago informed him that a poor man who lives to a small cottage not far a poor man who lives in a small cottage not far from Osberne House, Isle of Wight, had a deaf and dumb daughter who used to do a great deal of knutting for the Queen, and that Her Maj-sty used to visit her and talk to her on her fingers. The deaf and dumb young woman is how dead, and during her lilings the Queen visited her and talked to her for her comfort. Her Majesty apolo-gised that she could not now talk so fast as when she was young.—Court Journal.

A fashion item says: To be in style "young ladies should wear nothing but coral ear-drops." This airy costume might answer down East or even at Laramie: but our cool, bracing climate will demand a little more. The dear girls would catch their death of cold in such a light costume, — Euclins Journal.

The Richest American Convict.

HARVARD BEATS YALE.

A Grand and Exciting Rose Between the Two College Clabs. New London, Conn., June 30.—The morning of the great race opened suspiciously. Not since the first regatts was held at New London has there been so favorable a conjunction of the elements. A slightly overeast aky, a light breeze blowing from the northwest and the water scarcely more than rippled, were the conditions that gladdened the hearts of the carsmon and the spectators—the latter being less numerous than on previous occa-sions owing to the early hour fixed upon for the

latter being for numerous than on previous occasions owing to the early hour fixed upon for the contest. The Yale men at 10:20 began to paddle out to the starting point. Their dabbing stroke was unfavorably commented upon, and it was reely prophesed that if Harvard had a decent crew she was bound to win. Yale took their pesition and sat backing in the sun, waiting for Harvard, who, in the June was waiting for the appearance of the moving rand stand. Simultaneously with its arrival, Harvard shot out from its float and pulled slowly out into the center of the river, its long swing being in striking contrast to the exhibition of a few minujes before. Harvard stopped for a moment opposite the referees launch to receive the final instruction, and the gratifying announcement was made that the boats would be started with stems on the line. AFTER CONSIDERABLE DELAY caused by referee's boat, Professor Wheeler was seen to raise his rifle, a sharp report was heard, and in an instant, amid the shouts and cheers from the moving stand, the two shells shot through the water and commenced their long journey down the river. Yale, as usual, was the first to take the water, and a most imme liately shot shead ten feet, pounding the water with terrific strokes of forcy six to the minute, and doing it well, while Harvard was putting in thirty-nine strokes, the largest number allouted by their stroke ears. At the end of 100 yards Yale had a decided lead, and ould she have held out and maintained the same power to the finish of the race she would have won, but no crew ever did survive such a stroke, and trionds of Harvard, perceiving ATTHE FIRST HALP MILS.

that their boat was maintaining the same relative position as was occupied at the end of the first quarter, and going strongly and well at that, took heart and shouled encouragement to their boat. At five hundred deet beyond the half-mile flag the Harvards began to spurt and was gaining rapidly, pulling tuirly-eight to Yales forly-two. At the mile flag she was leading by an occur length, with Yale weakening visitly, but still maintaining its rapid stroke of forly-five; Harvard, satisfied with her vantage for the present, doing finely at thirty-six. From this almost every other stroke carried her further ahead, and at the mile-and-a-half flag she had added half a length to the lead alroady obtained. The stroke here was, Yale, forty-six; Harvard, thirty-six. At the navy yard, and

WHEN HALF THE COURSE HAD BEEN COVERED, WHEN HALF THE COURSE HAD BEEN COVERED, great discress was visible in the Yale boat. They appeared utterly pumped out, and No. 5 had weakened so much that he was mubble to finish even the short stroke assigned blue, and off the gumboat "caught a nasty crast." Five leaveths was the distance from Yale's bow to Harvard's stern now, and it was a procession on to the three-mile flag. Passing that point the man were doing thirty-four strokes as they were respectively placed, and at this juncture the wonderful pluck in the Yale boat made a surprising demonstration. As often as Folsam, called, for it the men behind him responded and made sput after spurt. It was soon seen that they were drawing rapidly upon the Crimson cars abrad, and anxiety was manifested on the complemence of every Harvard enhusiast, test misfortune should overtake them and Yale go to the lore.

thusiast, lest misfortune should overtake them and Yale go to the lore.

THAT LAST MILE WAS NEVER PULLED so hard, nor was there ever so desperate an effort made in the history in rowing at New London as was put forth by both crows. Nother boat varied more than two beats in its atroke, for the entire distance being from thirty-four to thirty-six for Harvard, and forty-four to forty-six for Yale. At last the half mile was reached and only a half length of clear water separated the two shells. A supreme effort on the part of Yale might win the race. There was no lack of encouragement for the putting forth of even a life and death struggle, Harvard still had a fielle racervaleft, and answering spuri with spurt, she swept on down through the narrow lane of yachts and steamers, and the deafening sound of cannon and the shrill screeching of whistles, a covered length shead of Yale's prow; and so to the finish the victor still leading by a length. The efficial time of the race was 20:37% for Harvard, 20:50% for Yale, being the fastest, with one exception, ever made over a four-mile course.

Anna Greenleaf's Requests.
Philadelphia, June 30.—The will of the late
Anna Greenleaf, formerly of New York city, which
was admitted to probate to-day, bequeather \$26,000 to charities. Among the items are \$4,000 each to the American Bible Society of New York, the Beard of Foreign Missions of the General Assem-Beard of Foreign Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the Beard of Domestic Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, to be expended in the destitute portion of the West; the American Sunday-School Union; \$3,000 each to the union of Philadelphia, for establishing Sunday schools in the West, and the American Sciences Friends Society of New York, and Spoole on to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, of New York, and the Orphan's Preteatn Asylum, of Bloomingdale, N. Y.

LITTLE JOHNNY GILMER.

How He Tried to See President Arthur About Guiteau. Little Johnny Gilmer resides with his mother at 708 Thirteenth street northwest, and Friday was ation of his widowed mother. For several days he has been brooding over the fact that his birthday fell upon the day when Guiteau would be hung and the fact scemed to weigh heavily upon his mind. Wednesday he told his mother that he in-

tended to call upon President Arthur and
REQUEST THAT GUITEAU'S EXECUTION
should be postponed for a day or two in order
that he might be saved the humiliation of celethat he might be saved the humiliation of cele-brating his birthday on the day of the hanging. His mother thought it a child's whim, and laughed at his apparent sincerity. Thursday evening at 7 o'clock Johnny was missed from his home, and his mother became exceedingly auxious as to his safety. Diligent search was made, but he was nowhere to be found. At 9 o'clock, after a num-ber of friends had joined in the search, it sud-denly occurred to Mis. Glimer that Johnny had threatened to

"INTERVIEW" THE PRESIDENT. "INTERVIEW" THE PRESIDENT,
on the subject of postponing the execution, and
so the White House was made the objective point
in the search. She met Johnny near the entrance
to the grounds, and with a saddened expression
he told his mother that he had been endeavoring
to induce the attendant to admit him to an
audience with General Arthur. After much
argument he was persuaded to postpone his interview, as the President was deeply immersed in
matter of State, and that no one could be allowed
to interrupt him.

HE ACCOMPANIED HIS MOTHER HOME.

HE ACCOMPANIED HE MOTHER HOME, but protested that he would start out bright and early Friday morning and intended to see the President at all hazards. He evidently feit very keenly the disgrace that would follow if the murderer of President Garlield should be hanged on the anniversary of his birth. No doubt if President Arthur had known the mission of the little buy he would have admitted him and listened to his request with patience, Mrs. Gilmer, his mother, is the widow of the late Hon. John P. Gilmer, who was so brutally murdered at the Kemper County, Mississippi, massacre, in 1880. When Secre ary McCrary read the details of Mr. Gilmer's death, in the columns of The Navional, Ravenicas, he became greatly interested in the case, and wrote to Mrs. G., asking her if the published account was true. Upon being assured it was, he immediately offered her an appendiment as clerk in the War Department, where she has since been employed. HE ACCOMPANIED HIS MOTHER HOME,

Three brothers of a family of six sons, all Union oldiers during the late war, participated in the Grand Army parade in Baltimore. They were all born in Germany, and came as children to America with their parents when the eldest of the sons was but 16 years of age. A history of these sons is interesting. The eldest, who is yet a young man, is Jacob Wenk, a member of Wilson Pest, Baltimore, and a resident of this city. He was a private in the Eleventh New York Regiment, No. 2, Aaron Wenk, a resident of Philadelphila, is a member of Barney Post in that city. During the war he served in the Sixty-sixth New York. No. 3, August Wenk, served four years in the Sixty-sixth New York Regiment, and died of consumption after the war. No. 4, Joseph Wenk, is a resident of New York city and a member of Post 32, of that department. He was a member of the Sixty-sixth New York; was wounded in the left arm at Priguents, June 1, 1862. He leat his right arm at Predericksburg, Becember 12, 1862, which happened to be his 18th birthday. No. 3, Leopold Wenk, served through the war in the Pitty-Birst New York, and isstill in the service as a member of the Filth. Post, Bultimore, and a resident of this city. He

Gleason Youngs, a farmer living near Corunus, Mich., was awakened about midnight a few nights ago by a loud knocking on his door. He got up and opened the door, when two strangers said they and bought a hog in the next town and were tak ing it to market, but it had got untied and jumped out of their wagon, and they would take it as a out of their wagen, and they would take it in a great kindness if Mr. Youngs would help them catch it. Mr. Youngs dressed, called the hired man, and went out and helped those atrangers estch, the and load that big into their wagen. Next morning he found the door of his pig-pen broken off, and his own pet big gone, and it gradually permeated his being, like a grease spot spreading over a rag-carpet, that it was his own long which he had helped those seducily a strangers to get away with.

"Not Dead, But Spachless, A son of the Emerald Isle had the misfortune ne day to fall into his well. His wife hearing the ommotion, rushed out in great consternation, Charles Becker, the counterfeiter, is shackled, and going to the side of the well, called down, larney! Barney! Barney are you there? Faith an I am, came back faintly from the bottom of the well. Barney! Barney! Barney are you dead? No, but on the convict in America. MORE OF IT.

The Hallfax County, (N. C.) Bourbon Frauds.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:
The issue of THE REPUBLICAN containing the editorial "North Carolina Liberalism," in which you ask information about frauds in Hailfax and other counties during the last election came to hand this morning. I have some personal know-ledge of the politics of Halifax County as it adoins the district which I represent in the State Senste, and having been chairman of the joint Republican caucus of the general assembly at the session of 1889-31, I became well acquainted with

the Bourbon swindle in that county, which fraudnicatly seated a Bemocratic sension and two representatives, and contributed in so large a strain of the strain of the other of the strain of the other of the strain of the other of sovernor instead of Rapip F. Buxton, who any honest Democrat that is at all well posted, will admit was elected by the people. A few day prior to the election Governor Jarvis had the democratic executive of the Bourbon poil-holders throughout the east-cup art of the State where there are \$0,000 negro voters. Our statute provides that the elections shall cleas at sundown, so, by systematic challenging of cedored voters on the day of election, at the most provided the state provided the state of the state where the state in part of the State were still weiling bellots in hand, an opportunity to deposit them. Another fraud extensively practised was placing the ballots of an ignorant man in the wrong boxes and afterward throwing out every ballot fund clawwhere than in the proper box.

The state of the state when the vone who could not read presented himself to the poli-holders the detectors. Bow then the vone who could not read presented himself to the poli-holders the detectors. Bow then the vone who could not read presented himself to the poli-holders specified by the state of the state

TARBORO', N. C., June 28, 1882.

TWO PER CENT. BONDS.

A Joint Resolution Authorizing a

Representative Kelley's joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in his discretion, 2 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$200,-000,000, and to exchange them for outstanding obli gations of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 2 per cent,, which has the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is as approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, a se-follows: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-resentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treas-ury be, and he is hereby authorized and em-powered, in his discretion, to Issue bonds, or cer-tificates of indebtedness, of the United States in such form, being \$50 or multiples of that sum, as he shell see fit, to the amount of not more in the agercence than aggregate than

TWO HUNDRED MILLION OF DOLLARS, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and the principal and accrued interest payable at any time at the option of the United States. He shall issue them only in exchange for the obligations of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 2 per cent, per annum, and at the par value of the several obligations exchanged. The bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, hereby authorized shall not be redeemed until all bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest and which are also payable at the option of the government shall have first been paid off or called. The bonds or certificates hereby authorized shall be called in f. r payment, in the inverse order to that in which they shall have been issued, and in such suns, at each call, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine. They may

BE USED BY \*AIDNAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS as accurity for the payment and redemption for TWO HUNDRED MILLION OF DOLLARS,

BE USED BY PAYIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS as accurity for the payment and redemption for their circulating notes, and by national bank depositories as security for deposits with them of public moneys, at the same rates and subject to the same regulations as other obligations of the government are how received, and field for those purposes, respectively. They shall be redeemable at the Treasury of the United States in coin of the present standard value, and the interest thereon shall be payable in that coin, at that place. They shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, and from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. Nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

WHERE EMIGRANTS SETTLE.

The Majority in the East and West-Only Few Go South.

Bulletins have recently been issued by the Census Bureau giving the number of native-born and foreign-born residents in some of the States These statements show what a very small propor-tion of the inhabitants in Southern States are for-eign born in comparison with the number in any eign born in comparison with the number in any other part of the country. For example, in the four States of Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Teanessee there were only 39,027 foreignborn, while the total population is 5,325,211, the percentage of foreign-born being asven-tenths of 1 per cent. In North Carolina, with a total population of 1,399,759 the foreign born number only 3,742. On the other hand, taking the States already reported, 20 per cent. of the aggregate population of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Kaisasa, Lowa, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhede Island, and Nebraska are foreign born. The total population of these States being 21,125,188, and the foreign born numbering 4,247, 392. The highest percentage in these States is 34, in Minnesota, and the lowest It, in Kansac, Other percentages are as follows: Rhode Island, 22; Mebraska, 21; New Jersey, 20; Illinois, 19, Iowa, 16, and Pennsylvania, 13.

The Electric Ratiway in Ireland Ireland, though a "most distressful country in political matters, can show Great Britain th in political matters, can show Great Britain the way in some things. The first electric railway in United Kingdom is already completed, and will be very shortly running between Fortrush and Bushmills, the pretty little town so noted for salmon and whisky close to the famed Giant's Canseway. The track is laid on a side-path, and not in the center of the high read, and consequently will not interfere with the regular wheeled traffic. I have seen the same thing in Lombardy, where steam trams run along one side of the main roads, sometimes for twenty or thirty miles at a stretch. Our first electric railway, from Charing Gross to Waterloo, has only passed its first parliamentary stage—London World, June 14.

Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, has pardoned the St. Louis gamblers, who were sentenced to six mouths' imprisonment. Governor Crittenden also pardoned Charles Ford, who shot Mr. Jesse James for dusting off a chromo. There are very few people in Missouri who can escape a pardon to case Governor Crittenden hears of them.—Chi-cape Tribune.

COLONEL D. B. HENDERSON.

His Eloquent Remarks Upon Receivi a Nomination for Congress. Colonel D. B. Henderson, in a recent speaccepting the nomination for Congress, as "Never in my life have I ful greater need words to express what I feel than now. Never i my life have I been less able to give full express sion to my feelings than at this moment. A nomination for Congress by the Republicans of this district, in the great banner State of Iowa, is inis district, in the great banner State of Iowa, is a compliment which any man might be proud to acknowledge. But when it is considered that distinguished cirlsens whose peer I am not, have declined to permit their names to come before this convention, and have voluntarily given me their friendship and support, and when it is considered with what affectionate and generous manimity this nomination has been tendered me, I may be pardoned if the heart is freighted with feelings for which the tongue is not equipped with words. Gentlemen of the convention.

PROM MY HEART I THANK YOU.

PROM MY HEART I THANK YOU.

I beg that you will say to the good people who sent you here that I can make no fitting acknowledgement to them save by absolute devotion to the pollitical principles and interests so dear to their bearts. To these interests, if elected, I shall consecrate every energy I possess. I accept. Realizing the full meaning and responsibility of this nomination, weighted as it is by an unmerited estimate in district and State. I accept it with grave misgivings but with full confidence in the generous source wheree the nomination comes. I cannot let the occasion pass without saying a few words to the old soldiers. They have come to me only as brother comes to brother. I find that the attachments of camp and field grow strong with years.

MY GOOD COMEADES, PROM MY HEART I THANK YOU.

that the attachments of camp and field grow strong with years.

I have seen and feit what you have done for me. I say to you who have mingled in the wild revelry of natile, to you whose lips have almost touched the chalice of death, for your devotion to your country in the past, for your standing by her interests now, and for your unmeasured kindness to me, I return a comrade's blant but honest thanks. Since the opening of this canvass the Domocracy have in words and press treated me with such kind consideration that partisan blows from me at this time would be as ungenerous as unjust. I yield no principle when I freely admit that I am grateful for these tokens of respect from fellow-citizens who differ from me politically. They are still my fellow-citizens, and if your action to-day shall be ratified by the people I shall find it a picanure to be the representative of the entire people of the District. The duty of the representative reaches above and beyond the lines that bound a party.

ILOVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

Thursday meal to day three years.
General Frillery, who it ranted six eave from Ju Captain Frendent of the

I LOVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

reaches above and beyond the lines that bound a party.

ILOVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,
not for its name, but for its worthy deeds. It has few apologies to make for its past acts, while its banner is beautiful with a record full of glory and honor. Take all the political parties of earth, make history tell the truth, and I challenge the past or present to match the Republican party in grand achievements. The cry of the oppressed called it into being; the agony of the Nation made it an irresistible force. Broken shackles mark its pathway. Its living members stand in the van of advanced political action; its dead mark the front line of battles where ifferty and law called for defenders. This preserved Republic is its lasting monument. It was brave in war; it is kind and wise in peace. It hates oppression, I for a great nation by making the individual strong. It has given you names that you can beach your children to love. Grimes and Sumner are but examples of an army of moral and intellectual giants. The name of Grant is a key to every brave heart. The memory of Garfield rests like a sacred influence upon the people. With the Constitution in its heart, may God keep that party at the head. The name of Grant is a key to every brave heart. The memory of Garfield rests like a sacred influence upon the people. With the Constitution in its heart, may God keep that party at the helm until citzmaship is understood and protected throughout the Republic."

The Dubuque Times says: "None but those who were present can appreciate the wild volleys of applause which greeted Colonel Henderson's appearance, and his masterly and modest speech. Scores of stern-visaged men felt unbidden tears coursing down their fushed cheeks in sympathy with the Colonel's obvious emotion. The affectionate warmth with which the delegates singly and collectively greeted him quite overcame the Colonel as he looked upon the glad faces below him. Altogether it was a scene not soon to be forgotten."

REDUCING POSTAL RATES.

That Postmaster-General Howe Says of

1t-A Few Figures.
r Ferry, chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, has re-ceived a communication from Postmaster-General Howe respecting a proposition which the com-mittee have under consideration—to reduce the rate of postage on letters from three to two cents, and on newspapers to one-half the present rate, The Postmaster-General in his letter takes decided The Postmaster-General in his letter takes decided grounds against any reduction of letter rates, and thinks none can be made without leading to a serious diminution of postal revenue. He says: "The Department has no precise information as to the amount of postage realized on letters. All postages are now collected by means of postage-stamps, and the revenue is derived through the sale of the stamps. The same kind of stamps are used promiscuously for first, third, and fourth-class matter, and leases it is impossible to determine by the sales what amount is used for each of the several classes of matter. While, therefore, the exact amount cannot be stated, the revenue from letter pustage may be safely approximated at between 85 and 99 per cent, of the entire postal receipts.

The DEFICIENCY IN THE POSTAL REVENUE

THE DEFICIENCY IN THE POSTAL REVENUE for the year ended June 30, 1831, was stated in the annual roport of my predecessor at \$2.481,129.35, to which is to be added a considerable sum, not to which is to be added a considerable sum, not yet fally ascertained on account of the outstanding indebtedness existing at the time the report was made. For the present fiscal year it is probable that the receipts will exceed the expenditures, owing in part to material retrenchments in the cost of star and stamboat services, but more largely to an extraordinary increase in the receipts occasioned by the roversal on the 21st of February, 1881, by the late Postmaster-Genera Maymard of a section of the postal regulations, admitting into the mails at third class rates a larg quantity of partially written matter which habeen previously to the adoption of the regulatic and is now subject to letter rates of postage, greatly did this change affect the revenues the increase for the present

INCREASE FOR THE PRESENT

INCREASE FOR THE PRESENT
over the past fiscal year will closely approxin
\$5,000,000. This, however, is an abnormal 5
and the Increase for the next over the prefiscal year must be expected to fall far shothore figures. But a still farther reduction in
cost of star and steamboat service under new
tracts, to take offect on the list of July, toge
with a natural increase in the receipts, will
moderate estimate upon the basis of existing
of postage, result in a surplux of receipts of \$1
000, notwithstanding that there will be an ine
in the aggregate expenditures, gr
out of the inevitable expansion o,
service. It must be evident, the
from what has been stated, that 't
ter postage be reduced to two cents,
from there being a surplux, a large sum
needed from the Treasury, in addition
postal receipts, to meet the expenditures
coming fiscal year. I therefore conclude t
postage on letters cannot be reduced or
with 'asfety' to the revenue. The 'propsuch reduction is a matter peculiarly add;
the discussion of Congress. Undoubtedly o
ent rate on first-close matter is much m
just compensation for the cost of tranthat matter. To the extent of that excesA TAX ON CORRESPONDENCE.

that matter. To the extent of that exces

A TAX ON CORRESPONDENCE.

How far that is a proper subject for taxa question upon which I have no special of thes for forming an opinion. That is pure lative and not an administrative quereply to the inquiry with regard to the of newspaper postage, the Postmas incloses a copy of a communication redressed by him to the House of Representatives, I should have a proposed to a resolution of that body he says: "But for the express commy House of Representatives, I should have compressed on scende-class matter (I I have no exclusive or exceptional me ing an opinion on the subject; never opinion is that such postage should be

Settling a Dispute. A few days ago Mrs. Paymaster Logan, who was in the members' g the Senate proceedings, while direct her sat two ladies, one evidently a and the other a stranger. The na Mrs. Tucker was about to sit do

"There, you see that large momenter of the chamber, with the jo large moustache?"
"Yes."
"Well, that is General Logan,

generally known, but he is half At this point Mrs. Tucker coul-At this point Mrs. Tucker could no longer. So, gently tapping shoulder, she said:
"Excuse me, madam, but y when you say that Senator Log-"Well, I guess I ought to kn sponded the stranger; "I have ton all my life, and the fact of h never been questioned before." nover been questioned before,"
"I think I ought to know so
matter, too," quietly answere
am General Logan's daught
says, "the conversation is o
let go my -hair look at Mrs. ?
and her companion flouraged o
Washington Correspondence Bos

shower never comes nearly everybody was taken ferson street was in a panic. never goes without his um tunity, and, sailing up to the pretriest hat in all Burlingt warranted to kill across. "May I offer you my um; sand thanks," she said: "I to his office in the morning dry-shod, leaving him do his loneliness, like a pelica

"Promise me, Ethelber tened a rose in his but wear this till it withers